ish the letter in which he said the cath was to him -as an oath-a meaningless formality. He added that the promise involved in it was to him perfectly valid and binding, which did not prevent the Tories from seizing on the other point, and protesting against allowing a man to take an oath of which he had spoken lightly in advance. Of that advantage they made the most. But for that, it is probable that Mr. Bradlaugh, after the report of the first committee against his legal right to affirms would have been allowed to swear in peace and quietness. If his object was simply to take his seat his letter is therefore a mistake. But he has behaved throughout as a man who corned all reservation and concealment, and who was resolved, not merely to take his seat but to take it, if at all, in the light of day, and after the fullest exposition of his claim and the most open declaration of everything

that was most obnoxious in his opinions. The position the Honse has now attained is that of a body outside the law. Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to take the oath is a claim under a statute. If his claim be a wrong one, it was for the courts to say it was wrong; the statute itself providing a means for determining this, and a penalty for the offender who should violate the stajute. Nobody disputes the plenary power of the House, either to modify its own rules or to expel one of its own members. with or without cause. But a statute is not a rule of the House. The House did not make it,

stone, whose faith and piety are almost medieval in their simplicity, protested through the whole of an eloquent speech against the attempt to conduct the discussion of Mr. Bradlaugh's case with reference to Mr. Bradlaugh's principles. Again and again he recurred to the danger of raising a conflict between the House and the constituencies on the right of the constituencies to send whomsoever they would to represent them. His warning was thrown away. The triumph of the moment is with the bigots; but though Mr. Bradlaugh is locked up in the Clock Tower, he never was so powerful, and never before so certain of taking his seat. By what process he will take it nobody can say, any more than they can say by what device the may best escape from its present difficulty. Nor does it much matter. The House takes much thought for its "dignity," though generally somewhat late. It will do what it may to save that precious ornament. The people to whom the House is responsible will not regret to see it preserved. But with or without dignity, the House will sooner or later have to bow before its masters, and abandon once for all the claim to say who shall or who shall not represent the constituency of Northampton, or any other constituency.

BRADLAUGH'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE. AN EXTRACT FROM HIS GREAT SPEECH AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From The London Datily News.

Sir, I have to ask the indulgence of every member of this House while, in a position unexampted in the history of this House, I try to give one or two reasons why the resolution which you have read to me should not be enforced. If it were not unbecoming I should appeal to the traditions of the House against the House itself, and I should point out that in none of its records, so far as my poor reading goes, is there any case in which this House has judged one of its members in his absence, and taken away from that wenther the constitutional right he has. There should appeal to the fractions of the flower of the second against like of the reaches of the flower of the second and the flower of the second of the flower of the second of the flower of the flowe

this House will accord it to me before the struggle is finished. I would rather relinquish it forever than it should be thought that by any shadow of hypocrist I had tried to gain a telemed entrance here by pretending to be what I am not. On the report of the committee as it shands, on the evidence before the House, what is the objection to either my affirming or taking the oath? There is no precedent—there is, I submit respectfully, no right—in this House to stand between me and the oath which the law provides for me to take, which the statule, under penaity, compels me to take, and which another statule, under penaity even upon members of this House themselves if they put me out from my just return, gives me the right to take. What kind of a conflict is provoked here if this resolution be enforced? I have praced here if this resolution be enforced? I have branded and finunced some obnoxious opinions. I appeal to your justice, sir, and to that of the members of this House to say whether my manner has not been as respectful as that of man could be—whether in encrease I have not withdrawn when you told me! If I now come here, it is because I would not be a recreant and a coward to the constituency that sent me to represent them; and I mean to be as members have been m this assembly. Lask the House, in ocaling with my rights, to remember how they are acting. It is perfectly true that by a majority they may decide now. What are you to do then I are you going to decide now. What are you to do then I are you going to decide now. What are you to do then I are I have you to do then I are you going to decide now. What are you to do then I are I have you to do then I are you going to decide now. What are you to do then I are I have you to do the

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HOW THE HARVESTS PROMISE.

OATS, RYE, BARLEY, CLOVER, FRUIT, ETC. Washington, July 3 .- The June report of the Department of Agriculture shows the following condition of the crops:

Outs -The acreage sown in oats shows an increase o 2 per cent over 1879. The New-England States and New-York have increased their area 3 per cent. Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and Virginia have each declined somewhat. In Maryland the decline is very large, being 16 per cent. The Gulf and Southern in and States show little or no change from last year. The States north of the Ohio have increased materially. Il linois, with the largest area in oats of any State, has increased 3 per cent. The condition of the crop is much better than last year, and is 93 against 81 in June, 1879. The New-England States, together with the States north of the Olno River, except Hinois, all report an average of over 100. New-York reports an average of 96, and Pennsylvania only 87. The Middle and South Atlantic States all report a low average and about the same as last year. Texas, of all the Guif States, is the only one that reports above 100. The general complaint drouth in all the Middle and South Atlantic States: rust and too much rain in the Gulf and Southern States,

and drouth in Kansas and Nebraska.

Ryc.—For several years there has been a general reduction of the area devoted to this crop. Its condition on June 1 averaged 95 against 91 last year. The pres ent promise of the crop is about equal in aggregate production to that of last year, notwithstanding the reduced acreage.

Barley. -Tue area in barley decreased about 10 per ent compared with last year. The failing off is espe cially marked in the West and on the Pacific coast. The outhern crop is insignificant. The average condition on June 1 was 99 against 91 in 1879 and 102 in 1878. Clover .- The acreage of clover shows no very materia change from last year, the only change being a notice-

Clorer.—The acreage of clover shows no very material change from last year, the only change being a notice-able increase in the couton-growing States and on the Pacific slope. The condition is low for all the country, except in the New-Engiand and Guif States and on the Pacific coast.

Fruit.—The prespect of a good fruit season is very favorable. The frosts of April and May did much damage in the Middle and South Atlantic States, but in the States north of the Oulo and west of the Mississippi the season has been propitions. The average as to apples is above 100 in all of the New-England States and 199 in New-York. It is above 100 in States north of the Onlo, except in Oulo and Indiana, weire the average is 98. In all other sections the crop is reported as fair and nowhere a failure. Late frosts in April and May did much damage to peaches in all the Atlantic States south of New-York, but still there is a promise of a crop sufficient for use. In the Western States the crop is above the average and promises an enormous yield.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 2.—Special dispatches to The Hawkeye from about a hundred points in Southern Iowa, Western Illinois and Northern Missouri regarding the crops give the following: Winter wheat has suffered in piaces from Winter-killing, dry weather, the churty ong and rust. The aggregate yield will be intr. Spring wheat is generally in good condition and the yield will be later. Spring wheat is generally in good condition and the yield will be later. Spring and is in excellent condition. The yield promises to be an imagendence one. The hay crop is deficient.

UNCOVERS AT THE MENTION OF PROFESSOR

TOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BERLIN, June 12 .- Perhaps that which will most urprise the visitor to the International Fishery Exibition, now drawing to a close in this city, will be the comprehensive definition given to the word "fishery" by the German Fishery Society, under whose anspices the fair in the Invaliden Strasse has been organized. Instead of only a monotonous mass of stuffed and preserved fish, muddy aquariums and the like, one finds in this new building, destined to be the Agricultural Museum, a vast and varied collection of objects, both animate and inanmate, organic and inorganic, natural and artificial, all more or less intimately related to the piscatery science. In some cases, however, there are exhibits which look rather out of place in a Fishery Exposition. A Berlin firm, for instance, displays a large number of nautical instruments, and several countries have encroached upon the department of ornithology, the excuse being that the collections which they send represent birds which either ing of fish. The cormorants, second only to

cases surpasses even Germany herself. The special catalogue of our exhibit, a large octavo pampulet of 263 pages, which equals in size the official catalogue of the whole fair, is not the least creditable of almost every article in the American Department. Then there is a model of the purse seine, which is often over 1,300 feet in length, and reaches down for nearly 200 fect into the ocean, and which, when drawn in, holds five or six hundred mackerel, caught, as it were, in an immense old-fashioned tory, where the oil is pressed from the fish and the residue converted into manure, an industry limited almost wholly to New-England, and increasing very rapidly in importance; Professor Ward's collection of easts, many of which have been purchased by the Vienna Zoological Museum; and a valuable series of models of fish-breeding devices. The American exhibit is very rich in piscicultural apparatus. The first hatching-box used in the United States, invented in 1851 by our earliest fish culturest, Dr. Garlick, is pointed out as an object of historical value. But perhaps the most interesting and unique exhibit in this branch of the science is the large model of the National Fish Commission's steamer Fish Hawk, a sea-going vessel of 458 tons, which is nothing more nor less than a great ocean hatching-house. We have a large display of fishing boats of all sizes and descriptions, from the Colvin portable canvas boat, which can be packed away in a space 24 inches carry six men, up to the fully-equipped whale-boat, which stands in one of the annexes, flanked on either side by a stuffed Swedish whale. Perhaps the prettiest and trimmest of these fishing boats is the "Shadow Canoe," built in Brooklyn and bought by some admiring European for \$125. Hard by, a large Indian bark canoe, with two Indians standing erect in it with paddles in their hands, attracts much attention. Six full-sized and full-rigged deries are scattered about in different parts of the

Exposition.

Some of these models have an interesting history. There is, for instance, in the Holland Department a asted schooner now extensively used in the Dutch herring fisheries. It is a very fast sailer, and the foremast lots down and rests in a crotch when the nets are out. This vessel was introduced from France in 1867, and supplanted the buigne, a clumsy, sluggish sort of boat, very typical of the Dutch temperament, which was often two or three weeks returning home from the fishing banks. The French vessel can make the voyage in as many days, and as a consequence, the fishermen of Hol land find that the berring fisheries, which were up to this time rapidly on the decline, are now re

munerative. In one of the rooms of the American Department is an immense leather-back turtle fastened high upon the wall. When the Emperor and Empress visited the Exposition, the former, who was astound ed at the size of the repule, waited until the Empress, who was on Mr. Mather's arm, came up, and then the aged Kaiser pointed out his discovery with the ecstacy of a boy. Perhaps this common turtle left a deeper impression on the royal mind than all Professor Goode's wonderful maps showing the geographical distribution of fishes, or Mr. Mather's valuable inventions in pisciculture.

The remarkable completeness of the American exhibit is perhaps best shown in the space given up to angling apparatus. While the English exhibit in this department is limited to two cases, a whole room is scarcely large enough to hold what we have to present. It is about perfect. There are tiny nickel-plated reels, for use among our inland brooks and lakes, and thence they run all the way up to the large iron black-painted reels used on the sea for halibut fishing. Here we see specimens of the primitive Indian fish lines, made of scaweed, strips of hide, etc.; there the delicate, strong lines of braided silk. In another case are displayed side by side with the great clumsy wooden hooks of the aborigines, ornamented with a carved point, which reminds one of the figure-head of a ship, graceful little steel hooks, with highly polished mother-ofpearl flies, and immense strong shark hooks, look ing like anchors. In this same room is a Brand's bomb-lance, for use in the whale fishery, which shot into the whale's body, explodes there. EXHIBITS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

I shall say only a word about the exhibits of some of the other countries. The English department, which occupies a few hundred square feet near the American, is, after the Russian, perhaps the poorest in the palace, falling far short of the real importance of Great Britain's fisheries. In the Norwegian department I noticed a most beautiful robe made of elder-down. Denmark offers some fine scale work, in the form of baskets, mats, etc., while her dependencies are well represented, Greenland by an im nense Polar bear, and the Faroe Islands and Iceland by seal skins. Germany is remarkable for her rich displays of pearls, corals, etc. Italy presents a good collection of alcoholic specimens of fish, and perhaps the best series of wax models showing the anatomy of fishes to be seen in the whole Exposition. Holland leads in her display of nets, and is also rich in models of boats. The most characteristic of the latter is the bomb boat, as it is called, a logy, tub-shaped apology for a boat, which is launched from the beach by horses and fishermen after great labor and loss of time. The Chinese exhibit is the oddest in the Fair. Pictures, defective as usual in perspective, adorn the walls and represent most astounding angling scenes and feats. Hideous figures of fishermen and fisher-women dressed in the rough clothing of their humble calling, and set up stiffly in corners here and there, form rather a repulsive feature of the Celestial department. The Japanese, notwithstanding their great antipathy to everything Chinese, present the same general appearance in their department as is seen in the latter. Here two pictorial drawings are hung upon the walls and over the windows. Gorgeously dressed women are represented riding sea monsters, or catching fish in small nots, the fish in every case swimming toward Chinese exhibit is the oddest in the Fair. Pictures.

THE WORLD'S FISH AND FISHERY

DETAILS OF THE BERLIN EXHIBITION.
ITS AMAZING FXTENT AND COMPLETENCES THE GREAT CREDIT ACCORDED TO THE UNITED STATES—STRONG AND WEAK POINTS IN THE FX-HIBITS OF OTHER NATIONS—HERR VON BEIND UNCOVERS AT THE MENTION OF PROFESSOR

UNCOVERS AT THE MENTION OF PROFESSOR

PREPARED SEA FOOD AND PRESH FISH-One part of the Fair-an nanex-is wholly devoted to the various kinds of food that the seas farnish to man. Norway, for instance, sends a sort of fish meal from which a fish pudding is made, and also a lot of fresh-dried cod put up in small bales fastened with wire thongs like hay. Sweden, among many other things, is represented by a mass of dried skates, a fish, as I was informed by an old fisherman at my elbow, that is never used in America as an article of food. Our own exhibit in this department is unquestionably the best, but I shall make no attempt to commercate the arricles.

Enggeopen refrigerators or tables covered with Large open refrigerators or tablea covered with finely chopped ice expose to view fresh fish of all varieties. The agents of the different countries receive daily havness of fresh fish, which are laid almost alive on these backs of ice. Though senarated from our own country by over 3,000 miles of occas, we are not behind other Nations to this respect. Mr. E. G. Binesford, of Fulton Market, has kept American fishes before the European public in a very creditable way. The day I visited the Exposition I was much amused at seeing a dozen large. sition I was nineh annesed at seeing a dozen large American oviders almost lost on one of these large ice fields. An invoice of live frozy arrived tails same day, and was placed in one of the aquariums of the

ing of fish. The cormorants, second only to old Iznak Walton in their angling skill, may be excepted from this criticism, and richly deserve the place accorded them in the American, but more capecially in the Chinese Department. But what has Captain Boynton's india-rubber suit to do with fish, unless sent over as our best specimen of American fish atories? A captions critic might say that the shrewd New-Englander who, pointing trumphantly to a broad band of leather which, cut in twain, has been so firmly united again that it supports a heavy united from coral, pearl or sea shells.

American's great pe But it is not only in our material that America

It is sometimes doubted that international exhibit tions are of benefit to the world. Let me cite a few feature of our display, containing as it does, an ex- | tain gentleman, much interested in the fisheries, planation, often running into the smallest derails, came all the way from Norway to study the models of fishing-hoats exhibited at this Exposition. He with great care and surprise, and departed with much new and valuable information. Another gen-India possessions, was sent to Berlin by his Government to select improved fishing-boats for the East Indias. He funcied the American dories, and they will probably be henceforth used in the Datch possessions. In the Norwegian department is the gillnet, which Captain Collins informed me could be used advantageously in the United States, for with it cod can be taken without bair, a practice not know, a new cod felleries. About two years ago

ish industry.

Next week the prizes are to be awarded in the Next week the prizes are to be awarded in the Province of Crown Prince. I have been assured by persons who ought to know that the United States will not only be given the first prize, but will also carry off the lion's share of the other prizes. If this turns out to be true, it will be a most creditable termination of a most creditable competition. Congress has seldom voted money to better purpose than when it placed \$20,000 in Professor Baird's hands for this Exposition, and never perhaps has America taken such high rank at a forperhaps has America taken such high rank at a foreign international fair.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

SARATOGA, July 3 .- The American Institute of Instruction will hold its fifty-first annual meeting in the Town Hall, in this village, commencing Tuesday evening, July 6, and closing Thursday evening, July 8,

Tuesday evening, July 6-Address expected from General Joseph R. Hawley. the High School Question," H. P. Warren, principal of

New-Hampshire Normal School." Paper, "The Public Library as an Auxiliary to the Public Schools," R. C. Metcalf, master of Wells School, Boston. Paper, Private Schools," Thomas Cushing, esq., Boston. Each the papers to be followed by discussions. Wednesday afternoon, semi-centennial

Wednestay afternoon, semi-centennial session—Paper, "Origin of the American Institute," Elbridge Smith, eag, principal Dorenester High School, Boston, Addresses by ex-officers of the Institute and others. Wednesday evening—Address, "Co-Cahcation," John D. Philbrick, LL.D., Boston, "Reading," Professor Charies Roberts, jr., New York City, Thursday forenoon—Address, "Educational Progress in the United States During the Last Fifty Years," Barnabas Sears, D. D., LL.D., Staunton, Viginia, Paper, "The Language Element in Education," Miss J. H. Stickney, Brookline, Mass. "Reading," Professor Roberts, "Lessous in Singing," H. E. Holt, Boston, with a class of pupits from the Boston public schools.

Thursday evening—"Reading," Professor Roberts, Address, "The Now Profession," the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Scial Reunion.

HER "OLD MAN" SCARED AND SHOT.

Terence Monahan, a junkman, was shot last evening in the store at No. 43 Sullivan-st. and wounded by Theresa Jackson, a colored woman with whom he had lived for years. The woman had been drinking and entered the store flourishing a pistol. She said with a laugh that she would "scare the old man" and pointed the pistol at him. It went off and Mr. Monahan fell, shot in the side. The police took him to the Chambers Street Hospital, where his wound was declared fatal. Coroner Knox took his ante-mortem clared fatal. Coroner Knox took his ante-mortem statement last night. He said: "I came into the store and was shot by Theresa Jackson, the woman I have lived with for six years. She was only joking with the pistol. I don't think she intended to The woman was locked up in the Prince Street

VISITORS AT THE ART MUSEUM.

The number of visitors at the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the past week has been as follows:

June 28 (pay day), 56; June 29 (pay day), 59; June 30, 1,227; July 1, 938; July 2, 841; July 3, 1,138; total visitors for the week, 4,259. The museum will be open free to the public to-morrow from 10 a, m, to 6 p, m. TWENTY-TWO CARS OFF THE TRACK.

While a train of twenty-three empty coal ears was bound out on the Central Raliroad of New-Jersey at Bergen Polut last night, one of the cars

jumped the track, throwing off the balance of the train Eleven of the cars were a total loss, and travel was de layed two bours. The damage will amount to \$8,000. ARMY ORDERS. Washington, July 3 .- Leave of absence for ix months has been grasted Lieutenaut-Coloner Gir ert, 7th Infantry. The leave of obsence granted Captain C. S. Hetutze man has been extended three month The leave of absonce granted Assistant-Surgeon Reed has been extended one month. Captain Roberts, 17th Infantry, has been ordered to report to General Crook for duty as aide-de-camp.

NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, July 3 .- The Tennessee has cen ordered to proceed to the West Indies. See will

PARISIAN TOPICS.

THE GOSSIP OF POLITICS AND SOCIETY. THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND-A CLEVER MAN WHO DOES NOT WIN FRIENDS-THE AMERICAN MINISTER WILL SOON RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES-HOW POLITICAL IN-PLUENCE NOW DETERMINES WHAT IS MERITORI-

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Parts. June 18 .- Challemel-Lacour's appointment to London is not a good one, and it would be difficult to indorse the eulogiums heaped upon the new Ambassador to the Court of St. James by the Lib-

Chailemel-Lacour is clever in conversation; but he must make an effort, and a strong one, when he desires to please, to keep his native churlishness under. There is great acerbity in his temper. He is ambitions in no ordinary degree, and his ambition hungered for nineteen years, eight of which were passed in exile. Gambetta's genial temper was

good-natured ne'er-do-weel, who is sure. but without malignant intent, to drag those who let him in upon them into scrapes. Well, the late Bishop of Orleans (Monsignor Dupantoup), who often had dealings in committees of the Versailles Assembly, with Challemel-Lucour, and Gambetta, used to call the former "Satan" and the latter "the

ished by a Norman tribunal. Surely this is an occasion for quoting the celebrated verse of Corneille, "C'est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l'echofaud." The notary's son was condemned to penal servitude for twenty years for forging a bill, and his son's son (the Ambassador's father), who changed his name from Challemel Rocoux to Challemel Lacour, was a fraudulent bank-For his well-established dishonesty rupt. he was kept under the surveillance of the police. By trade he was a grocer. He sent the present man to a Clerical seminary until he won a bourse in a Lyceum, for which the fathers carefully prepared him. M. Paul de Cassagnac slurs over the fact that the boy early did for himself, and in a manner that was honorable to him. Challemel-Lacour was exiled by Louis Napoleon for his Republican opin-

THE CHARGE MADE BY THE IRISH MEMBER. I am afraid that Sir Charles Dilke's memory was at fault in defending the new French Ambassador in the House of Commons. The Figaro to-day has the testimony of M. Caroyon Latour in support of Mr. O'Donnell, and I perfectly well remember that General Bressolles, when the charge, repeated by the member of Parliament for Dungarvan, was made in the National Assembly at Versailles, wrote a letter to M. Raoul Duval to establish it. However, the sanguinary order which was thrown in the face of M. Challemel-Lacour was penned at a time of universal excitement and bloodthirstmess. The Germans were masters of two-thirds of the French territory, the air resounded with cries of treason and the Ro alists were known to prefer the King of Prussia to the Republic. It would have been easy to have found a French politician better qualified to represent the Republic in London than M. Chalmel-Lacour. The best choice would have been Jules Simon; the second best, one of the vicepresidents of the Chamber, M. Bethmont, about whom nobody thought; and the third, M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, who was at Versailles the righthand man of President Thiers.

AN ENGLISH ADMIRAL IN PARIS. Admiral Frederick Maxse spent last week in Paris. This distinguished sailor and earnest Liberal, or rather Radical, is intimately acquainted with the leaders of the Republican party here, and is an old friend of the amiable, the estimable, the gifted Louis Blanc. I enjoyed with him much interesting conversation about the different representatives of advanced opinion in England, toward whom the Admiral was originally led by his intense sympathy with the English poor. Admiral Maxse served with distinction in the naval corps at Balaklava, during the Crimean War. His Radicalism is greatly set off by chivalrons sentiment and gentlemanly breeding. The object of his last visit to Paris was to obtain from M. Camille Pelletan leave to bring out in England his thrilling, his harassing, his, unfortunately for human nature, too true narrative of the repression of the Commune by the Versaillist troops. English Tories when they want to discredit Republicanism in Commune by the Versaillist troops. English Tories when they want to discredit Republicanism in France point to the Commune. It is to silence them that the Admiral wants to seater broadcast over the United Kingdom M. Camille Pelletan's narrative, which first came out in La Justice. Admiral Maxse hast Winter spent six weeks here with his two beautiful little girls. The youngest, I am told, is an idel of the painter Millais. His portrait of her was engraved and published in The London Graphic. She has the simple loveliness of the British child. Her glowing nutbrown hair falls upon her shoulders in heavy entls. She and her sister are, in the old-fashioned English fashion, when their father gives dinner parties, brought in to be introduced to the guests, and withdraw before dinner is announced. The Admiral's draw before dinner is announced. The Admiral's philanthropy does not dilute his fatherly affection for them. He leads them in hunself to the drawing-room, and is never happier than when their in-fantine beauty is admired.

GENERAL NOYES ABOUT TO RETURN HOME. Americans are rushing out of town. Mrs. Noves has left her snug quarters in the Hotel Binda for Ems. The tieneral returns in a few weeks to the United States. I had the pleasure of meeting him restricted at the Hotel Binda. where I was dining.

English figure of speece to enil a swift berse which cuts along and wins by a "close shave" a "high-metalled range."—I from wholes.

The General's opinion is that Garfield's nomination has released the Republican party from an awkward situation, He knows intimately the President designated, and thinks it would not be possible to find a better man.

American artists are disappointed at the awards of the Fine Art jury at the Salon. A member of this body has admitted to me that foreigners have not been in all cases as well treated as they deserved. To obtain the honors due to them they must command patrons in the Senate who will dominate M. Turquet, who will earwig jurors. Political patronage is now the plague-spot of French life. It finds its way into everything, and, I suppose, will do so Ambassador to the Contr of St. James by the Liberal press of England. Gambetta himself would not countersign the half of them. Challemel-Lacour's disposition is unamiable and self-seeking. When he went to Berne he found that his dignity would not support living in a "flat" with which his predecessors had been very well satisfied. The first thing he did was to ask for 300,090 francs to buy a house and 70,000 francs to fit it up. Whenever he has subordinates he makes them feel that he is a hard and exacting taskmaster. His disregard for the Seventh Commandment is too notorious. A talented writer and lecturer he certainly is. But his style in writing and speaking is cold, sometimes hollow, and it wants at all times communicative warmth. The Rappel, in taking his part against Mr. O'Dennell, twits Challemel-Lacour with laxity of principle. He went, it is insinnated by M. Vacquerie, from 1859, when he was annested, to 1868, the way of the Orleanists, with whom he was closely allied, and the two years following he endeavored to make his peace with the Empire by enting up in his theatrical criticisms plays brought out by Republican dramatists.

Challemel-Lacour is clever in conversation; but The Rented Parts and the Scrutin de Interior and the Scrutin de Interior and the Scrutin drarrondissement abolished. Under the existing regime the Deputy is placed at the mercy of his electors, and the years from the Scrutin de Interior at the mercy of his electors, and the stage that the mercy of his electors, and the versiting regime the Deputy is placed at the mercy of his electors, and the stage that the mercy of his electors, and the versiting regime the Deputy is placed at the Mercy was the was during the existing regime the Deputy is placed at the Mercy was they was to ask for 300,000 francs to buy a house and follows and stage and for the Scrutin de Interior and the Scrutin de Interior more and more until the Scrutin de liste is restored,

A FRENCH WEDDING. The wedding of Mile, Chevreau and Baron Gour-

gand was a very fine affair. M. Chevreau, the bride's father, was, under the Empire, Prefect of Nantes, of Lyons and of Paris, where he succeeded Baron Haussman. His crest is a wild goat, and his motto "I climb." He started by hailing Louis often tried by fellowship with Cuallemel, who had, Napoleon as a savior of society, and acting as a owever, the intelligence to play second fiddle to jackal to "mixed committees." At the age of twenty-two he was Prefect of Nantes, and he went however, the intelligence to play second fiddle to hum.

THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS IN TWO CHARACTERS.

Among Continental Romanists in Europe there is a strong distinction drawn between Satan and the Devel. Satan is the acrid, keen, prosecuting angel of the human race. He is the enemy, the procurator, revealed in the opening chapters of Job, of St. Matthew's Gospel and of the Epistles. In short, he expresses the Oriental conception of the principle of evil, and is a being with a deal of head, a deal of venom m his biting tooth, and not a particle of heart. The traditional Devil as distinguished ir om the Scriptural Satan of the Church is derived from the Pagan satyr. He is a rakish, good-natured ne'er-do-weel, who is sure, but with, good-natured ne'er-do-weel, who is sure, but with, a deal of Fontenay, which she had lent them.

GAMBETTA ON AMNESTY.

HIS SPEECH IN THE CHAMBER, JUNE 21. Paris Dispatch to The London Times.

"I have yielded to an imperative feeling of duty in asking the Chamber to bear me on this question. Not that the great measure proposed by the Govwith Challemel-Lacour, and Gambetta, used to call the former "Satan" and the latter "the Dovil." There was a good deal in the distinction that was just. Gambetta has a rich and generous nature, and throws off hatred as a duck's back casts off water. He is not a jeatous man; his ambition, if crossed, does not devolop bile, whereas in Challemel it does, he being rancorous and disagreeable unless he has an immediate personal motive to be the contrary.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND ANTICEDRAYS. At a dinner party, or a jolly supper, at which clever talk is kept up, the new Ambassador to London would, unless his stomach were positively out of order and cormenting him, shine as a wit. He is not much over fifty, but looks a great deal older. The figure is thin and the stature short, but the shoulders are wide and square. His complexion inclines to be scorbutic. As to the physiognomy, it expresses faithfully the man's disposition and intellectual capacities; and his hair and short, scant, pointed beard are, and have been for many years, as white as snow. He is a native of Avranehes, in West Normandy, and was not brought up to drink joy-inspiring wine, but the sharp cider of the country. M. Paul de Cassagnac establishes, in attacking his ancestors, that he had a great-grandfather who was a notary. This limb of the law broke down a fence which a Seigner was erecting in order to surround a common and annex it to his estate, and was severely punished by a Norman tribunal. Surely this is an occasion of the country of the communication and corrected to the experiment. The administration are received to the experiment. The administration of the people of the Commune will be made seditious capital of, while if you adjourn the administration of the people of the communication and one of the people of the communication and corrected to the people of the experiment. The administration as the probability and collaboration had a more accentuated character the anative of Avranehes, in West Normandy, and was not brought up to drink joy accompanied a year ago our return to Paris.

Well, we have made the experiment. The admirable calm of the people of Paris has answered these interested prophecies. Experience also will reply on the amnesty question, and when fifteen months hence we again come before universal suffrage we shall be able to testify that since the amnesty silance and obligate.

suffrage we shall be able to testify that since the amnesty silence and oblivion have been cast over the civil war. This is why I thought the amnesty opportune and counselled it. I did not, I must say, expect any objection to be raised to it in this Chamber. I do not say that those who deem the Chamber. I do not say that those who deem the Government's measure premature can, without insulting them, be called Orleanists. Those who are speaking, to-day, who have drawn up declarations, deserve more than our sympathy; they deserve our gratitude, for they may momentarily be divided from us. I know the value in hours of peril of the moderate and firm men, and I remember that happy interruption of M. de Choiscul, 'We founded the Republic together; we shall not forget it.' To disayow them would be ingratitude. It was thanks to they ardent patriotic coperation that we were able to traverse that terrible ten years' ordeal behind us, and therefore now, when we have arrived at the other side of this dangerous passage, we have to say to these valiant friends, 'Do not let us divide, especially on a measure of pardon and clemency. Remain with measure of pardon and clemency. Remain with us.' It is to the honor of the Republican Government to have calmed down passions, founded the Republic, brought back the Chambers to Paris, restored their country to the Frenchmen who were restored their country to the Frenchmen who were compromised in the civil war, without having disturbed public order. The Government has the right to ask you to follow it, and it is right to ask you to ask your conscience what will let he advancement of a policy of concord. It has the right to ask, 'Will you, yes or no, agree to the amnesty some day?' Not one of you would say, 'Never,' There are none of you who are for an implacable policy. The political question is whether there exists a moment more favorable for it. No, there is none. Why? Because the country is asking for it. I have listened to the country: I have studied exists a moment more favorable for it. No, there is none. Why? Because the country is asking for it. I have listened to the country; I have studied the fendency of men's minds, resolved not to yield to the impatience, even legitimate, of my friends when it seemed to me premature. I have listened to public opinion in the press, in its electoral manifestations, and thus enlightened I have arrived at ny conviction. I know France has no enthusiasm for the amnesty; she has not forgotten what these crimes cost her; she loathes their heroes, and if she had only to pronounce a judgment, it would be written in meffaceable characters. There is great wearmess of the question, an exasperated fatigue at the perpetual repetition of the word amnesty, and the country is anxious to get rid or this rag of civil war. Where is the use of resisting it any longer? There will always, indeed, be two parties—one ardent for progress, and the other auxious for caution and deliberation; but the barberous term opportunism conceals a true policy, and we should stand between the two parties combining the generous warmth of one with the pradence of the other. To the former I say, 'You are about realizing a measure which would by we here facilitated had generous warnth of one with the produce of the other. To the former I say, 'You are about realizing a measure which would have been facilitated had it been surrounded with more prudence.' To the latter I say, 'The time has come to solve the question; but between you, the professional anarchists fomenters of disorder, there is an army composed of honest men incapable of drifting into those detestable doctrines.' A Republic is the strongest against demagogism, because it combats. government against demagogism, because it combats, not in the name of a dynasty, but in that of law. not in the name of a dynasty, but in that of law. Europe a few months ago was uneasy and thought this measure premature, a view which materially influenced its postponement. I am less inclined than anyone to consult the foreigner for our determination, but France is not an island. She is placed beween ancient and respected monarchies, and is bound to take inte account their susceptibilities and apprehensions. Republican patriotism has seemed for France her rightful place in the European concert, and she has now earned as great confidence in her moral power and political station as was previously felt in her economic resources, so that on collecting the impressions of European politicians I find the response unanimous. You can pass the amnesty; it no longer terrifies Europe. . . It has been said that the 14th of politicians I find the response unanimous. You can pass the amnesty; it no longer terrifies Europe. . . It has been said that the 14th of July is a national festival a rendezvous at which for the first time, the army, the legitimate or, an of the nation, will find itself face to face with the Government, to resume those colors, alas! so odiously abandoned. In the presence of the nation whose representatives will be at the side of the army, that espois supré et supréme pensée, as the great poet, anticipating the hour, has said, the work of these ten years ought to be closed and oblivion thrown over the crimes and vestiges of the Commune, so that both those whose absence is deplored and those whose inconsistencies and discord are regretted may be told that there is but one France and one Republic."

CUTTING .- Mossoo considers it a beautiful